INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE. THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE. TUTT'S PILLS coulded in combining in these pills the here to could be pills the here to combine the pills TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA. TUTT'S PILLS TUTT'S PILLS TUTT'S PILLS TUTT'S PILLS TUTT'S PILLS

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"I gave one of your Pil's to my babe for choler orbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

I have over two hundred such testimonials as these

The Wellington Enterprise. J. W. HOUGHTON, Publisher,

WELLINGTON, : : OHIO. VARIETIES.

-A drunken brawl may well be styled a spirited contest. —It is not definitely known where Cetewayo is spending his summer. -A wood man is a great deal rarer han a wooed woman. - Lowell Courier. —The blind should go to Holy Land where even the Dead Sea.—Salem Sun-

-H. Sudds is cashier of the Gouverners Bank. He handles the soap:-Rome —The best thing in the long run. Not honesty, but a good stout pair of lungs.—Puck.

—The proverb "fair exchange is no obbery" didn't refer to church fairs.—
loston Post.

—A rich uncle's heir, who waited long was finally worth his wait in gold.

—N. T. Herald. -A young clergyman won a boat race at Lake George by practice and not by preaching. —If blood will tell, a musquito should e confessing nearly all the time.—Phil-delphia Sunday Item.

-The picknicker who can't tell when codliver oil is mixed with ice cream deserves to be made sick.—Free Press. -It ain't so mutch what a man kan lift, as what he kan hang onto, that shows hiz aktual strength.—Josh Bill-

—The Chicago Tribune didn't think much of the dead prince, who once had a chance offered him of living in Chi-

-We hear of men sowing wild oats, but who ever heard of women sowing anything but tares?—St. Louis Times-

—The Yonkers Gazette has an article entitled, "V'hat do we eat?" That depends. If you live in a boarding-house no human being can tell.—N. Y.

—A Western paper says of the loss of a vessel: "The Captain swam ashore, so did the chambermaid; she was in-sured for \$15,000, and loaded with

-An Irishman who had on a very ragged coat was asked of what stuff it was made. "Bedad, I den't know; I

ightning to a dangerous extent. Dwell nuch upon this point before buying our girl an engagement ring.—Boston

—A Pulaski boy recently swallowed a penknife. Although not quite out of danger, he finds some consolation in the fact that the knife belonged to another boy.—Fullon Times.

-A lady said that woman was the only sincere exponent of Christianity. Sniflen remarked, "That is the reason why so many young men wish to embrace the faith."—St. Louis Spirit.

apparent than when he warned parents not to lose sight of the rod. Misplaced switches have wrought great evil to the race in these latter days.—Philadelphia

become a tonsorial artist, we mean.—

Norristonon Herald.

"Ma," said a little girl, "do men want to get married as much as women Pshaw! what are you talking "Why, ma, the ladies who

-The Boston Commercial-Bulletin says: "Talk about Cleopatra's Needle on the banks of the Thames! Just wait till James Gordon Bennet brings back the North Pole and sets it up in Cen-tral Park. What's the needle to the

-Two railroaders saw a fashionably dressed lady coming up the street. She had on a very long train, which caused the soberest of the two to remark: "I say, Bill, she'll never make the hill without a header. The track won't hold her."—McGregor News.

-A Marshfield man, who lost his good character some time ago, was severely handled by some of his former friends. "I know it, boys, I know my

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

-Seldom does one find a humorous Chinaman. But there is a story told of a Mongolian domestic in Reno, which shows that there is at least one comic shows that there is at least one comic

Post.

—It is estimated that a dry goods merchant having a capital of \$10,000 would sink every cent of it in two years if he told the exact truth to every customer.—Free Press.

—A Nevada bedbug bit a man on the lip, and both bug and man died from the effects of it. The doctors didn't know which to post mortem on.—N. Y. Commercial-Advertiser.

—A Pulaski boy recently swallowed a penknife. Although not quite out of danger, he finds some consolation in danger, he finds some consolation in made? It is left for American journalims to make it.

and illicit pursuit into the forth estate of the realm. Yunger than the English language, jurnalism has cet up with it and pased it, as a sistem regulated and controlled by scientific principles. race in these latter days.—Philadelphia
Times.
—Not one single paper in America
has this year had an item about paying
an outlawed and forgotten debt. Fact
is, we are all pretty well satisfied if a
man will pay his debts of last week.—
Free Press.
—He was inclined to be facetious.
"What quantities of dried grasses you
keep here, Miss Stebbins! Nice room
for a donkey to get into!" "Make yourself at home," she responded, with
sweet gravity.
—"I know I shall go straight to
heaven if hung," remarked a Virginia
murderer, "but yet. I would a leetle
rather be pardoned by the Governor."
Few men would throw away such a fine
chance.—Free Press.
—A young lady's graduating essay
was entitled, "Who Will Be Next?"
From which it would appear that she
intends to engage in the barber business
—become a tonsorial artist, we mean.—
Norristown Herald.

come here are always talking about getting married; the men don't."

—The Boston Commercial-Bulletin says: "Talk about Cleopatra's Needle which is the most effectiv hostility—the

it will.

It is not posible to overestimate the influence, direct and indirect, which this endles multiplication and circulation of printed pages exerts upon the comunity, penetrating to all clases day after day, morning and evening, week by week, ceselesly, perpetualy. The indirect influenc of the pres, thro'this constant occupancy of the public exerts and the pu

AGRICUITURAL AND DORISOTIC descriptions of the strength of these fire single, leaves the first piece of the strength of the st

cation and averag culture, employed in other than literary pursuts, and prone to forget the quixotic orthografy they cud never completely master in the days of their schooling. It is no fault of their own that they slip in their speling. Let us rather look upon it as a disgrace to the English-speking world of the nineteenth century that it has permited itself to rech that century with out perfecting for its daily use an orout perfecting for its daily use an or-thografy so scientific that every word can be speled as a column of figures is aded, and the speling verified as the

adition is verified.

Here, then, is a grat and open field for jurnalism—new to it as a mision, from which it has escaped. The time has truly come when it of to insist upon emancipation from the English orthografy of the iliterate printers of the sixteenth century.

In any calculation of the probabilities of the introduction of a reformed English speling, the newspaper presmust be regarded as a chief agency. While it remains hostile or indiferent—which is the most effectiv hostility—the speling reform can never take firm hold ether upon the book makers or the school teachers. The latter especially ar handicaped by precedent, in bondage to long-printed text books, and at the mercy of the popular prejudic or indiferenc. Not so the pres. It may dictate the speling of the continent, if it will.

It is not posible to overestimate the but sugjestively akin to the achevement cently demonstrate its power. The pres of the United States is divided between hostile political cians. The energies of one-half ar largely wasted in fighting the other half. Its direct influence is pitiably wekened and nutralized by this perpetual jangl. Here at least is one field in which it can unite with a comon purpose to scheve a

ings—the pioneer speling reformer who has broken the pathway more thoro'ly than we imagin, by shoung peple that the nearest and esiest was to rech a given orthografic point is by the beel line. Insted of disguising his wit by this strat speling, the almanac humorist makes it the more pulatably and distinguishabl.

The average newspaper reder is the farmer, the bisnis man, the wel-to-do mechanic—peple with the average education and average culture, employed in other than literary pursuts, and prone cows through the winter. The use of sand keeps the stable dry and sweet, and also absorbs most of the liquid manure. Sand also cuts the manure, so it is more easily worked and spread. I had before used sand to some extent; but, having no convenient place to store it when dry, could not use it in winter. I have also found sand exceland horses will reap, bind and stack this immense piece of grain. These four or five men actually do as much as a hundred of their kind could do with the old-fashioned "cradle" and the straw band by hand, which is largely used by our farmers even yet—still they have reason in part for it, because the average field of wheat in Ohio is not over twenty or thirty acres; few have lent for mixing in the hog pen, making the manure fine. I have used such ma-nure to advantage for potatoes in the hill, as well as for corn."

Any one of our farmers, with few ex-

ceptions, who stands in a Western wheat field of 2,000 acres for the first

time, witnessing the operation of har-vesting, cannot fail to be deeply im-pressed by the wonderful celerity with which four or five men with machinery

and horses will reap, bind and stack

fashions which mark the Western wheat

Live Stock Expertation. The exportation of live stock from this port to England has increased largely within the past year, and the drovers engaged in the shipping have been more fortunate this year than last, especially in transportation. So far this year very few cattle have died upon the long passage they have to end dure, and the reason is that all live stock before being put upon the steamers are examined by a commissioner appointed by the Government. Mr. over twenty or thirty acres; few have pieces of one hundred acres, and many, a great many, do not sow more than ten or twelve, and it plainly would not pay to purchase machinery for so small an extent of work. One of the strange fashions which mark the Western wheat harvests is the peculiar class of people upon whom the remote dwellers on the frontier depend to aid them in gathering their grain. They rely first upon the emigrants who come into the country to settle subject to the homestead laws, and, second, on the "wheat harvest tramps." These "tramps" are men who start in Texas and follow the harvest North. Some keep on the line of the rivers, while others drive in wagons across the country. The long passage they have to endure, and the reason is that all live stock before being put upon the steamers are examined by a commissioner appointed by the Government. Mr. H. W. Jordan was appointed by the Collector of the Port in March last, and all live stock going to England must be accompanied by a certificate signed by him as inspector. He is paid by the owners. For cattle he receives five cents per head and for sheep and pigs in wagons across the country. appointed by the Government. Mr. H. W. Jordan was appointed by the Collector of the Port in March last, and Collector o cents per head and for sheep and pigs two cents per head. When the shipin wagons across the country.
They work in Texas until her harvest is sowed, then they strike for the Mississippi River and there take a boat North. When they reach a point where the wheat has not been cut, there they ployed, except in very few cases, were inexperienced in the way the cattle should be fed and also as to the reme-A Marchided man, who lost his was character and the control of the foreign of the control of the disembark and at once go to work.
Finishing here they go again further North, so keeping on until Minnesota is reached, ceasing only when the broad fields of wheat on the Red River and Dakota are cut. Other men of this class get into wagons at the Rio Grande and work right through North overland. Hundreds and hundreds of their white-tented vehicles may be seen day and fed twice with the steamers and stoppage. The water that is used is condensed and was given to the cattle in a warm state, but great improvements have been made upon most all the steamers by having coolers erected, and on those steamers that bave not got the coolers the water is allowed to stand until it is of the right temperature. The cattle are watered twice

three and four percent. upon the valua-tion. The price in some instances varies during the summer and winter months. The price upon sheep is three per cent against all loss. The average price of cattle per head in this market is \$35. Sheep for shipment average about \$6 per head. Cattle in this mar-ket are sold by the pound, live weight, while in England they are sold by the head. The price paid for freight varies. head. The price paid for freight varies When the business was first commenced When the business was first commenced the average price paid was \$35 per head. The price now paid is \$22 per head. The first shipment of cattle made from this port was made by Mr. Roddick, of Montreal. He was soon followed by the pioneer of cattle dealers in this district, Mr. William Colwell, who has shipped 2,700 cattle and about 4,000 sheep. Among the largest shippers from this port may be classed Lingham & O'Brien and M. Duche, and Jackson & Hathaway. G. H. Hammond & Co., ship from this port a great number of dressed cattle, which are killed at the Brighton abbatoir and placed in refrigerators on the steamer. placed in refrigerators on the steamer. The shipment of sheep has got to be very large, some 7,000 being shipped the past two weeks. Sheep do not require so much care as cattle. The

sheep are placed upon the upper deck in pens. When the cattle are on the steamer and consigned the owners can draw from the bankers in this city. The amount advanced as a general rule is \$60 per head. All cattle sent from this port are consigned to Nelson Brothers, in England. The amount of capital invested in the transportation of live stock is estimated at \$2,000,000. The profit in some instances has been very large. One shipment of 125 head netted the owners a profit of \$6,000, but some of the shippers have lost a great deal of money by not insuring the stock, and preferring to take the risks them-selves. Messrs. Hathaway & Jackson lost upon one shipment \$8,000 .- Ex-

"REVENGE is sweet," says the Boston Post, when you're at the right end of

An Important Geological Fact.
Geology has shown us that Nature accomplishes her greatest revolutions in the earth's surface conformation slowly. Every year the river makes its channel Geoper, the glacier wears a deeper gorge in the Alpine rock and the ocean tide deposits the sand it has crumbled from the rocks upon which it breaks. We note the earthquake and the devastating hurricane; but these changes are so gradual man seldom observes them until the channel has become overhanging cliffs, or a mountain has disappeared before the icy stream, or the ocean has given us a Florida. Thus it is in disease. Our attention is attracted by acute diseases, as fevers, cholera, etc., while chronic diseases (often the most dangerous in result), being slow in their development, are seldom noticed until they have made an almost ineffaceable impression upon the system. Pernoticed until they have made an almost ineffaceable impression upon the system. Persons believing themselves comparatively
healthful are ofttimes the victims of these
diseases, and only become aware of their
presence when relief is almost impossible.
Diseases of the liver and stomach are the
commonest of these chronic affections. Dr.
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasand Purgative Pellets are never-falling remedies for these diseases. They produce a
healthful secretion of the bile, prevent indigestion by regulating the bowels, and impart
a vigorous tone to the whole system.

a vigorous tone to the whole system.

The cordial reception that Dr. F. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic has received at the hands of the medical profession in Louisians certainly proves that it is an excellent remedy, and that the composition of it, as published by its proprietors, Wheelock, Finlay & Co., of New Orleans, is indorsed by them. Against Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and enlarged spleen there is no better remedy in the world. For sale by all Druggi ta.

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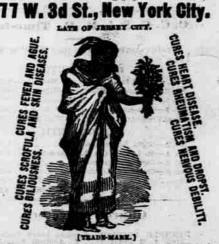
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Dr. Clark Johnson's INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER. Price of Large Bottles - - -Read the voluntary testimonials of persons who have seen cured by the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup in your own vicinity.

TESTIMONIALS OF CURES. Cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complai

Doer Sir-I have been afflicted with the Dynamic for about five years, and for the past three years is suffered everything with it. I have taken everything each bear of, but nothing gave me relief until I on menced using your Familians Blood Syrup. I of sai most everything, and feel like another measurement which the tender about a month ago to see it would return, but is has failed to make its appearant For Indirection I think it a treasure that no one of afford to lose.

JOHN TRACY, 104 E. Town states the second states of the second s

BOATH WHIT. Williams Os. Obio, Den 29, 1878. Doer Sir-I was taken sick last July and had been feeling very badly for more than a year before. I means of your wonderful Lindham Elsewid Syrway, and other remarkable cures offseted by it, and their mined of give it a trial. So I procured a bottle and I was happy to say that it cured mo-I am new sound and well. It is the beat modicion I were used. W. H. FURISTEEN For the Stomach and Bowele PEARISHUMA, Delaware Co., Ohio, March S1, 1879.

Dear Sir—We have been using your findiam Bleece
Byrup and are estimated that it is a medicine which
an be relied upon for toning the Stomach and Regulat
ag the Bowla. We have used it in our family since
ast fall and have been greatly benefited by its use, a
se do not healtast to recommend it to the public as:

Best Medicine Ever Used. RIDGEVILLE CORNERS, Henry Co., Ohio, Apl. 22, 1879.

Dany Sir.—I was very sick, and I used some of your first and a subject of the grant penetic man and I am now able to attend to my business.

Westler normaness this valuable medicine in all cas of Discasse, Lamouses and Sores. My little daughter hit be Chilin and Fever and the Syrang gave her immitate relief.

JOSEPH MEWELL.

Bloating of the Stemach Cured.

Kidney Complaint. Viston Sta., Union County, Ohio, May 12, 1879.

Dear Sir—I was troubled with Kidney Disease for sweral years, and was advised to try your celebrates Imdian Blood Syrup, which idd, and feet has have been greatly benefited. I would recommend the

Best Medicine Ever Used.

Costiveness and Piles.

Cures Backache.

New Carlinix, Clark County, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1879

Dear Str.—i find your Indiam Blaced byrm;
very good medicine; it has cured me of the Backac

shich I had for years, and have not been troubled w

taince I took your medicine. MARY & VOLKEY. Neuralgia of the Stomach VIENNA, Trumbull Co., Chic. Sept.

Vienna, Trumbull Co., Chic. Sept.

ving used your truly wonderful India
yrang. Indi it to be a most valuable Fabe. It has cured me of Kouralets.

Best Medicine Ever Used.

Kidney Complaint.

Deer Sir—I was a great suffere from Live until I commence until I commen